

ABSTRACT

A spread spectrum receiver uses a comparison of the magnitude of the code correlation amplitudes at equal power at a one chip spacing to the magnitude at a central position there between to determine if multipath interference is present. The lead or lag error from constructive or destructive multipath interference may also be determined. Inaccuracies due to such interference may then be corrected or minimized by, for example, determining the residual code phase error and/or the prompt or accurate code phase delay.